Windy: cloudy: colder.

+ Christmas + Umbrellas

A big line of elegant new Umbrellas, made specially for Christmas presents for men, is ready to-day. They'll make gifts that will be appreciated, both for their looks and their service. SILK UMBRELLAS-Natural Wood Handles, English Crooks-

\$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$5. GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS-Natural Wood Handles, Engglish Crooks. Special-\$1.47 and \$1.67.

UMBRELLA AND CANE SETS—The newest conceits—\$3.50, \$5, \$7 and \$10 per set. We engrave them free.

Men's Silk Embroidered Night Robes

Friday and Saturday a line of Men's Silk Embroidered Night Robes clever things for Christmas Gifts, will be closed at 98c each, worth \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. (Not on sale until Friday morning.)

Open To-Night.

AT THE BIG

Closing-Out Sale of ...

PIANOS

Now going on at Smith & Nixon's old stand, and the Clearance Sale at Pearson's Music House, both stores are crowded with customers making early choice and taking advantage of the sale of

PIANOS REGARDLESS OF

Our competitors have already begun to cry out in alarm at the great success of the biggest Piano Sale ever inaugurated in the West.

\$145 For a new PIANO Upright Grand PIANO

All others in proportion. "No reserve." The finest line of Pianos in the world to make selections from, including the famous Steinway. Hazelton, Smith & Nixon, Krakauer, Briggs, Blasius, Sterling and

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

open Evenings Until 9 p. m.

BIG FOUR ROUTE

Personally Conducted Excursion

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

December 20. For the Round Trip. \$11.35

Tickets good to return for ten days. Passengers have the choice of routes via ther Cincinnati or Louisville.

The Big Four is the quickest route.
Trains run as follows:
Via Cincinnati:
Leave Indianapolis. *4:00 a. m. *6:20 Arrive Atlanta*10:40 p. m. *12:10 noon Vestibule trains with sleeping and din-ing cars, Indianapolis to Cincinnati and Cincinnati and Louisville to Atlanta. cial rates at Atlanta hotels and speial sleeper via Cincinnati route

Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station and secure tickets and berth in sleeper.
*Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. \$11.35 ATLANTA and RETURN \$11.35

for passengers taking this line. Call at Big

- VIA -C., H. & D. RY.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1895.

- TICKETS ON SALE -

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

The Mechanics' Mutual Savings and Loan Association.

Has moved its Office to Room 505 Indiana Trust Co

WILL OPEN A Cigar and Billiard Parlor 59 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

P. L. CHAMBERS, New Lemcke Building

OUR BOTTLING OF

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies Are rapidly coming to the front because they deserve to.

1 bar 1891..... 5 .75 See the bars are on the label. POWER & DRAKE

Distributors of Fine Imported and Do-mestic Groceries. 16 North Meridian Street.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.
Trains leave daily at 11.50 noon and 12.35 night.
Arrive Chicago 5.30 p. m. and 7.40 a. m.
Leave Chicago daily 12.05 noon and 8.30 p. m.
Arrive Indianapolis 5.25 p. m. and 3.25 a. m.
Monon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves . m.; arrives 11.20 a. m.

dation (except Sunday) leaves 4.00 Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready E.30 p. m.
Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West
Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

SUGAR PRODUCERS WIN.

Judge Pardee Declares the Bounty Act Is Constitutional.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.-The sugar bounty cases were decided by Judge Pardee | two nations which were, after all, brothto-day in the United States Circuit Court. They were test cases on the constitutional- and prolonged cheers by all the company, ity of the sugar bounty act, and were filed by the Realty Company and Mr. Andrew H. Gay, respectively. The sugar claimants | tive of a great country. Sir Edwin Arnold were represented by J. D. Hill, while the government was represented by United States District Attorney F. B. Earhart. Judge Pardee's opinion was very short, but forcible against the position assumed by Controller Bowler. His decision was against the United States. He holds that he sugar bounty act was constitutional.

Judge Pardee said that Congress had pow er to appropriate money for any purpose i saw fit. In his opinion, no court or officer | Mr. Bayard was perceptibly and deeply had the power to nullify such an appropria-tion. Congress is the exclusive judge of the purposes to which money shall be appro-priated, and after Congress passes such an ppropriation no court or officer has power to revise its action. These cases have attracted universal attention throughout the country. According to the petitions filed in the suits, it was averred that they were both of whom claimed to be the mother of Cleveland's demand by passing Mr. Hitt's based on the compliance of both plaintiffs the same still the proceeded. "Continue the compliance of both plaintiffs the same still the proceeded." with all the requirements of the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, better known as the McKinley bill, and with the requirements of the sundry civil bill passed and approved March Plaintiffs further aver that they have taken all steps that entitle them to

Supreme Court of the United States. It is understood that the judges have agreed to give the sugar planters' cause an immediate hearing, and it is, therefore, probable that final judgment will be reached within the next two months. hands across the swelling main." The Embassador then resumed his seat amid a scene of unusual enthusiasm.

LONDON PRESS STILL EXCITED OVER MR. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Both Morning and Evening Journals Busy Scolding "Brother Jonathan" and Calling Him a Jingo.

NOT INTERESTED

SOME EVEN ASKED REPORTERS. "WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?"

Speech by Embassador Bayard, a Which He Made Indirect Reference to the War Scare.

SLIGHT FALL IN STOCKS

SITUATION REVIEWED BY THE "THUNDERER'S" NEW YORK MAN.

Comments of the Berlin and Paris Press-The Danger of England's Isolation Pointed Out.

LONDON, Dec. 18.-The newspapers here have not yet recovered from the excitement caused by President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan dispute and the publication of Secretary Olney's peppery note to Lord Salisbury. The comments of the evening press are generally in line with the editorials of the "Thunderer" and other morning papers-warlike and defiant in tone. The public, however, has not yet become enthused over the prospects of trouble with "Brother Jonathan." At the hotels, clubs, railroad stations, etc., the matter was rarely alluded to to-day. Those who had read ity of forcing it." the correspondence resented President Cleveland's attitude, but the almost invariable answer received to the reporter's inquiries for an expression of opinion was:

"What is it all about, anyway?" The message, however, was used on the Stock Exchange to-day to hammer American securities. Consols also declined, but ered somewhat before the close. At Manchester the message created a panic at the opening of the Stock Exchange, but it soon passed away. A dispatch from Liverpool says the message has thoroughly disorganized the American railroad market of the Stock Exchange there. The Glasgow merchants do not expect a rise in the price of wheat as the result of the message. One of the largest wheat merchants in Liverpool said, to-day: "President Cleveland's message has had no effect upon trade. The matter is noted as an absurdity. In the event of war, America would suffer the most in the grain trade." One newspaper remarked, this evening: "The Yankee jobbers are the only persons injured by the message, and they have just ground for

complaint." The officials of the British Foreign Office declined to express an opinion on the question, and the same attitude of reserve was maintained at the United States embassy here. United States Embassador Bayard arrived at the embassy at an early hour looking worried. He declined to see any one, saying that the matter was much too grave to discuss. Everybody at the embassy, however, read with eagerness, the comments of the American press, which were cabled

The Press Association, this evening, says: 'Neither the Foreign Office nor the colonial officials have anything to eay about the message, which, however, does not appear, officially, to be regarded with alarm. We are assured that in unusually well-informed quarters there is a shrewd suspicion regarding the real object of the message, and this is regarded as sufficient justification for declining to take President

Cleveland too seriously." BAYARD AT A BANQUET. The annual banquet of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, at the Hotel Metropole, tonight, was the occasion of a notable public demonstration of good feeling toward be wise for American statesmanship to con-2 bar 1890 1.00 United States Embassador Thomas F. Bay- fide too much in the amicable sentiment 3 bar 1889 that blood is thicker than water or to imagfession in England has the kindliest feeling for America and Americans, to which it owes so much and from which it has so The Morning Blusterers Again.

much to hope. The guests who sat down to the banquet numbered 150 actors and dramatists, among them being George Alexander. S. B. Bancroft, Edward O'Connor Terry and Henry Arthur Jones. Sir Francis Jeune presided, and at his right sat Mr. Bayard. The United States embassador seemed to have lost the depressed air which he wore this morning and he chatted with his neighbors at the table and smiled and talked with great animation. Those who anticipated that Mr. Bayard's appearance in public at this critical period of the relations between the United States and Great Britain would produce an expression of the public feeling on Venezuela that might have proved embarrassing to him, were disappointed. In the reception room before dinner there was nothing unusual in the reception accorded him. He shook hands with Sir Francis Jeune on arriving and then went off and conversed with Sir John Pender. After dinner, when the time came for Sir Francis Jeune to propose the toast to the Actors' Benevolent Fund, he said in the course of his speech that he hoped the only rivalry between England and America would be a histrionic rivalry and that there would never be serious differences between the ers. This sentiment was greeted with loud which was renewed when Sir Francis added that Mr. Bayard was a worthy representain proposing the "Stage and the Drama," said he laughed at the idea of any differences between England and America and

Mr. Comyns-Carr toasted the friends across the sea. Mr. Bayard, upon rising to respond, was greeted with a perfect tumult of applause and his toast was drunk with three cheers. moved. He said: "To-night we are on common ground and there is no sea between us. There are some things it is impossible to divide." By way of illustration, he reneated the Bible story of the judgment of two editorials, the first of which deals with Solomon over the dispute of two women. the same child. He then proceeded: "Gentle- bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose men, it could not be. We cannot be di- of the proposed commission. The Daily vided. There are children of the brain and News says of this: "It was hardly to be of the heart and of a common ancestry. I expected that they would do otherwise. The do not think that they will ever be per- message was artfully designed to inflame the bounty tendered by the government unmitted to die. I will answer for my kindred the feelings of his fellow-countrymen. The and your kindred beyond the sca." These in- plot was well laid, and President Cleveland ferential references to current affairs were has achieved his immediate object. In the greeted with repeated cheers and with the long run, however, Americans will recoggreatest possible enthusiasm. Mr. Bayard nize that their country's credit has been concluded: "The time is seasonable to in- lowered." The Daily News continues: "The

BRITISH PRESS BLUSTER.

Comments of the London Evening Newspapers on the Situation. LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The editorial comments of the New York World and the New York Evening Post on the situation are reprinted here with approval, as indicating American opinion of the situation. The Radical evening newspapers take the most serious view of the situation. The Star, in double column, asks, "Is it war?" Editorially the Star remarks: "It is difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. The United States may be assured that Englishmen, regardless of party, will abide firmly by Lord Salisbury's claims and will not submit to bounce." . . .

"Public opinion," says the Westminster Gazette, "will unanimously support Lord Salisbury, but it is a pity he enlarged the dispute and attacked the Monroe doctrine. The fact is that the present situation is the result of an unfortunate combination; on the one side a Foreign Secretary who was once a Saturday Reviewer, and who could not avoid the temptation of scoring in an argument, and on the other side a President who could not resist the temptation of scoring in an electoral campaign, but the mass of the people of both countries regard the possibility of war on any such issue with blank incredulity."

The Evening News says: "The election dodge need not give us a moment's uneasi-

The St. James Gazette heads its article on the Venezuelan developments, "War or Wire Pulling," and says: "President Cleveland's language, in the mouth of a European diplomat, would mean the instant mobilization of armies. It is rather too late or too soon to say 'hands off' to the empire which includes not only British Guiana and Jamaica, but Canada. The pretensions of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are so exaggerated and the language so offensive that one could not be surprised if there was a similar explosion of violence here. But Lord Salisbury has kept his temper in this unpleasant correspondence, and the nation will do likewise until the time comes when we shall do well to be angry, and that time may come. We are all anxious to give the American government no opportun-

The St. James Gazette then discusses the theory that the matter is "merely an election dodge," and quotes the editorial of the New York World on the subject, adding "We are entitled to rely upon the sense of the average respectable American, who is not a ward boss or office-seeker, and who has no interest in Venezuelan concessions. there was no excitement, and prices recov- On these millions of shrewd, hard-headed, well-educated Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Teutons, who have no reason to be other than friendly to Great Britain, we count. But it is not only in that country where the selfishness and ignorance of demagogues may overbear the sense of the majority, of decent people. The blundering diplomacy of Mr. Olney and the selfish intrigues of the Democratic managers may leave no solution but one. If it comes to that-well, we won't imitate President Cleveland's bluster, but Englishmen would not intend or expect to get whipped. In the meantime, neither the government nor the nation will be quick to take advantage of the errors of the United States administration, or to refuse them any reasonable opportunity of withdrawing from a position which they have wantouly and gratuitously made dangerous."

The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules the whole matter, saying: "It flashed across us at first that President Cleveland was mad, and second, that he was hypnotized by Mr. Olney, who, in turn, was hypnotized by Mr. Lodge. But we conclude that it is only an election address, and we advise President Cleveland to appeal to the country immediately before the Americans have time to study the Olney doctrine. But we fear that even now it is too late for the world has already given the word, 'bugaboo.' Alas! . . .

The Globe remarks: "No self-respecting nation would for a moment entertain suc! pretensions, and no one doubts that Presi dent Cleveland's heroics are due to the ne cessities of politics. His Sackville action shows the length to which he is prepared to go in the sacred cause of spreadeagleism. Exceedingly inopportune is the time of bluff and bluster, when the strongest Ministry of modern times is in office. The mere possibility of war between the two great nations of common ancestry and interest is too dreadful to contemplate. But it would not ine that England can be intimidated. President Cleveland also must reckon with France if he insists on carrying out his modern construction of the Monroe doctrine in its entirety." . . .

The Evening Standard, observing that "it seems impossible for any public man to issue a document in more offensive terms." recalls the Sackville-West incident and says: "It is a fresh attempt for the Irish vote and the tag-rag of the large towns."

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The Daily Telegraph (Liberal) publishes an editorial this morning which reproaches the British and European journals for "Taking too seriously the

White House bluster, which is a mere political dodge, The New York World." the article continues, "takes the common sense view of President Cleveland's fustian menaces and it is pitiable to see the nervous people on the Stock Exchange lending themselves to the financial side of this electioneering coup. War between England and America is as impossible as it would be horrible, and for English journalists to talk of war is midsummer mad-

The financial article in the Times refers to the depression on the Stock Exchange and says of it: "The comparative slightness of the decline indicates that those best able to form an opinion discredit the idea of war. Nevertheless, the situation is regarded as being serious. It is imposible to measure accurately to what extent confidence has been shaken by President Cleveland's message, but it is certain that a grave obstacle has been placed by it in the way of various issues contemplated by American railroad companies and also of any projected issue of American bonds while a reduction of the gold in the American treasury is only too probable as a result of the grave uneasiness created by the message. If the alarm increases there will probably be a decided curtailment of the credits now granted to American o'clock that same morning. houses by London firms."

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, has the compliance of Congress with President vite you to name my country and to join (Continued on Second Page.)

IT IS MERELY A SPECK ON THE HORIZON AND MAY SOON FADE.

pean monarchies on the American conti-nent. The Monroe doctrine has not been affirmed by Congress; so far it is the dic-tum of President Monroe, and an accepted Officials at Washington Think Lord Salisbury Will Find a Way to Let Himself Down Easy.

ONE CAUSE OF APPREHENSION

As to the political effect in the presidential campaign next year, Colonel Thompson said the controversy would not be a campaign issue. He believes that there will be but momentary excitement over the correspondence with the English government. The campaign issues will be raised by the Cleveland administration in regard to our internal affects. They are the pressing ENTHUSIASTIC VENEZUELANS MAY ATTACK THE BRITISH OUTPOSTS.

Naval Authorities Likely to Abandon the Evolution of the Atlantic Squadron and Keep the Ships at Home.

VIEWS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN

COL. R. W. THOMPSON DOES NOT policy, but one which has proved by usage THINK THERE WILL BE WAR.

ment, "by every means in its power,"
Professor Beale says force is the only tribunal which can pass on the question, it being admitted that no principle of international law is involved. Professor Beale referred to the fact that the Monroe doctrine,
adopted by this admitted to the fact that the monroe doctrine, Prof. Woolsey Ridicules President Cleveland's Position and Prof. Beale Takes an Opposite View.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-President Cleveland had many callers to-day, mostly Senators and Representatives, who came to congratulate him on the attitude he had asned in his message. The telegrams which began to come in yesterday, commending his course, were supplemented to-day by letters coming through the mails. Secretary Olney also had his share of callers.

sisted that her course was directed by no desire to acquire territory by conquest, but by a purpose to redress wrongs. Secretary Seward insisted on the enforcement Although there is nowhere a suggestion of any abatement of our claims, and, indeed, it is generally recognized that by announcing his determination to hold Great Britain outside of the boundary to be defined by our commission, the President has left no avenue for retreat, it is still confidently believed here that the difficulty can and will be settled peaceably and with honor to all parties concerned. This belief is based on the expectation that Great Britain, as Lord Salisbury has indicated in his last note, will re-establish diplomatic relations with Venezuela. As the revolution in that country has been quelled and the international peace Lord Salisbury demanded as a condition to a resumption of Venezuelan negotiations is restored, he will treat the subject, cial circumstances which the Monroe doc-trine was intended to meet. In the whole matter the Monroe doctrine should be kept out of sight as inapplicable, and the ques-tion should be argued on grounds of nation-al policy. The President finds his offer of arbitration declined. He now announces it is believed, and, as he practically promises in his note, in a more complaisant spirit than the British government has exhibited heretofore in the negotiations, and thus speedily reach an agreement satisfactory to Great Britain and Venezuela, and so, as a natural result, acceptable to the United States. In this way Great Britain would avoid any concession of the right of a third party to interpose and likewise escape an admission of the acceptability or applicability of the Monroe doctrine. It is entirely probable that Great Britain will abstain from presenting any evidence in support of her title to the commission, for by so doing she would admit our right to interpose, which is the vital point in the controversy, so that the commission's report is likely to fall subject to the same criticism that Lord Salisbury applied to Secretary Olney's statement, namely, that it is ex parte and based entirely on the Venezuelan records. One source of present danger which gives some apprehension to the element that looks for a peaceful solution of the problem lies with Venezuelans themselves, as it is feared that, carried away by enthusiasm, they mav be led to attack the British outposts of the Kuruan. Lord Salisbury's responses to Secretary Olney's arguments are not regarded in official circles in Washington as being weighty or logically strong. The parallel he seeks

to draw between the Alaskan boundary question and the Venezuelan boundary controversy utterly falls, it is said, when viewed in the light of the definition of the Alaskan boundary given in the Russian treaty of cession. As for his objection to the injection of the Monroe doctrine into international law and the making of new international law by the United States it is recalled that international law, as Speaker Reed once remarked of parliamentary law, "is not an exact science," to time by nations able to support their by the President will be ex-President Har-American affairs as had some of the Phelps or Frederic Coudert. European powers by combination to regulate affairs in Europe and force their views upon Oriental nations.

It is improbable that Secretary Olney will make a response to Lord Salisbury's notes at this time beyond a mere formal acknowledgment of their receipt and the President probably will await the action of Congress upon his suggestion looking to a commission before proceeding further with the negotiations.

As the north Atlantic squadron corresponds to the British channel squadron in being charged with the defense of our most important coast line it may be that the authorities will take the view prudence would seem to necessitate, the abandonment of the proposed evolution cruise, which would take the ships away from home and leave the coast defenseless, and also would cut them off from their base of supplies in the event of trouble, the principal coal ports in the waters where the drills were to have taken place being in British hands. The plans for the squadron, however, will not be fixed until Secretary Herbert returns to Washington, The armored cruiser Maine was to-day attached to the North Atlantic squadron. The message of President Cleveland was prepared with remarkable rapidity, considering the length of the document and the importance of the subject treated. The President wrote every line of it without having recourse to dictation. Returning to Washington Sunday afternoon he had a conference with Secretary Olney and Secretary Lamont that night, and then sit-

hand, and it was all in print before 11 DOESN'T FEAR WAR.

ting down to his desk he worked unremit-

tingly until nearly 4 o'clock Monday morn-

ing. The result was fifteen pages of manu-

script in the President's peculiarly small

Col. Thompson Believes Venezuelan Question Will Be Easily Settled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 18 .- Ex-Secretary of the Navy Col. R. W. Thompson, commenting on the President's message, said that he did not believe there would be war with England. The two nations of Englishspeaking people would not go to war over a dispute over a bit of territory in Venezuela no larger, perhaps, than one of our counties. Neither this country nor England would be the aggressor in bringing on a war which can be averted by diplomacy, as it will be, without the sacrifice of honor or principle by either nation. His belief is

that the commission to be appointed by this government together with one that will represent England, will reach an agree-ment. It is not necessary for either country to go to war to prove that it is not cowardly, and each knows that the other will not recklessly provoke a war. Colonel Thompson suggests that England can make the point that it had not been notified that

sentiment in this country. This country can assert however, that the law of self-defense governs its actions, and that it is

no more necessary to notify European powers than it would be for the individual to give formal notice to highwaymen to stand aside.

internal affairs. They are the pressing questions of vital interest to the people.

PROF. BEALE'S OPINION.

The President Merely Affirmed Our

National Policy.

fessor of international law at Harvard,

says it is erroneous to believe the Presi-

dent's assertions in the Venezuelan ques-

tion are justified by international law. They

are merely an affirmation of a national

to be a sound and desirable one. As to the

enforcement of the doctrine by this govern-

was the same as now, though the cause of the dispute was different. France in-

of the Monroe doctrine and with the re sult that France withdrew her army.

HAS BEEN ILL ADVISED.

Prof. Woolsey Thinks the President

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18 .- Prof.

Theo. S. Woolsey, who holds the chair of

international law in the Yale law school

speaking to-day of the President's message

on the Venezuelan dispute, said: "The

President has been ill advised. When he

says that the dispute between Great Britain

and Venezuela is dangerous to our national

safety he says that which everybody knows

to be ridiculous. The President emphasized

unduly a single phrase of the Monroe doc-trine, without taking into account the spe-

imself as a mediator. But the mediator

ed by both parties, who are also both free

to reject his decision. In this case neither party made the President a mediator, and

but a dictator. 'Compulsory mediation in this case is as much out of place as would

have been a similar proposition in our northwest and northeast boundary dis-

Professor Woolsey said he regarded Eng-

EX-SECRETARY FOSTER.

The Hoosier Diplomate Approves the

President's Course.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Ex-Secretary

present difficulty without resort to arms.

THA COMMISSION.

Names of Harrison, Fuller, Edmunds

and Others Mentioned by Gossips.

Warning to Ship Owners.

BOSTON, Dec. 18 .- G. Osborne Grant, sec-

retary pro tem. of the Guinese organization

known as Unione de Loyale la Guayane

Britannique, South America, to-day issued

a notice cautioning all ship owners in Bos-

ton against contracting to convey munitions

of war to Venezuela, with the intimation

that any ship doing so, if discovered, will be prosecuted to the full extent of inter-national law. Mr. Grant, in discussing the

situation, said: "We Guinese are not wor-ried the least over the report that the

United States intends to apply the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan dispute. The reason I would assign for speaking like this is that the dispute is really between South American countries. I am absolutely

sure that the United States authorities will

not run such a risk as to invite war with England for an insignificant piece of ter-

ritory. Let the two South American coun-

tries fight it out themselves. Guiana is

quite able to cope with Venezuela in case

Talmage Does Not Expect War.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.-Rev. T. Dec.

Witt Talmage, here on a lecture tour, said

to-day concerning the President's message:

"I am, indeed, glad that President Cleve-

land has taken this stand. If this matter,

had been allowed to run on for some time

many classes of people, and there is no predicting what the outcome might have

taken foreign nations will learn that they are obliged to respect us and will act accordingly. Anyway, this is too late in the his-

tory of the world for the Christian nations

to act as belligerents, and you may de-

pend on it that we will never become in-volved in trouble with Great Britain serious enough to warrant it."

Want the Canal Built.

Nicaraguan canal convention of the State

of Florida adopted resolutions favoring the

completion of the canal and calling upon

Congress to enact such measures as will

insure its building under American auspices.

In the light of the President's message on

the Venezuelan questions the resolutions

declare the construction of the canal a

favor the establishment of international

railway and steamship communication be-

tween North, South and Central America. A dispatch to President Cleveland convey-

ing the hearty indorsement by the conven-

Governor Bradley's Views.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 18 .- Governor

Bradley was asked by an Evening Post

correspondent to-day what he thought of

President Cleveland's message relating to

the Venezuelan boundary question. "I have

(Continued on Second Page.)

question was sent.

tion of his position on the Venezuelan

matter of national necessity. They also

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 18,-The

een, but now that the firm stand has been

Special to the Indianapolis sournal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

cision. He is therefore not a mediator,

Has Committed a Grave Blunder.

BOSTON, Dec. 18 .- J. H. Beale, jr., pro-

IT APPROVES THE PRESIDENT'S this country would assume the Monroe doc-trine to be established as its attitude in regard to the increased dominion of Euro-VENEZUELAN RECOMMENDATIONS.

> By Unanimous Vote It Appropriates \$100,000 for the Expenses of a Commission of Investigation.

MR. BOUTELLE URGES DELAY

BUT MR. HITT POINTS OUT THE DAN-GER OF A PROLONGED DEBATE,

Moves the Previous Question, and the House Passes the Bill with a Storm

of "Ayes" and No "Noes."

PATRIOTISM IN THE SENATE

SEVERAL MEMBERS INTRODUCE MEASURES THAT HINT OF WAR.

Chandler Asks for \$100,000,000 for Increasing the National Armament and Hill Wants Disabilities Removed.

adopted by this country at the suggestion of England, to thwart the designs of the "Holy Alliance," pleased England then, but in the present case the boot appears to be on the other leg.

When asked to cite a precedent, if any existed, for President Cleveland's action, Professor Beale referred to the controversy between this government and France over the occupation of Mexico by Maximilian's army, in which the principle involved was the same as now, though the cause WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- To-day's session of the House did not last an hour, but it sufficed for the passage of a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary and appropriating \$100,000 for the expense of the commission. The bill, which carries into effect the recommendations of the President's message, was prepared by Mr. Hitt this morning and met the approval of Speaker Reed. Although several Republican leaders expressed themselves in conversation as favoring the reference of the message to the committee on foreign affairs for a report, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, was the only one who voiced that view on the floor. Speeches for the bill were made by Mr. Hitt and Mr. Crisp, and attempted by other members who could not secure recognition. There was no vote against it. and considerable applause was given to the patriotic references in the speeches. The House decided to have its holiday recess extend from Friday, Dec. 20, to Friday, Jan. 3, a vacation of two weeks. There will be but one more session before the holidays -that on Friday next, when Speaker Reed will probably defy superstition and announce the House committees,

> Mr. Hitt arose as soon as the House had been called to order and asked for unanimous consent to the consideration of a bill to empower the President to appoint a commission to consider the Venezuelan bounary question and to appropriate \$100,000 for the expenses thereof. The text of the bill

> "A bill making an appropriation for the expenses of a commission to investigate and report on the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British

Guiana.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the same is thereby appropriated, for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate and report on the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana." as a mistake. Referring conversationally to the President's message, he said: 'The President has gone gunning without taking

A scene of considerable excitement followed the request of Mr. Hitt for unantmous consent to consider the bill, which State John W. Foster, who is an acknowl- had been read by the clerk and loudly ap-

edged authority on international law, said Mr. Boutelle was on his feet in the aisle to-night in discussing the President's in front of Mr. Hitt, He prefaced his renessage that he cordially approved the posimarks by the statement that he disliked tion taken by the President. He recognized the President's exposition of the Monto object to the consideration of such a bill. roe doctrine as an entirely correct state-ment in its application to the pending con-troversy, and that he was confident Mr. "but," said he, "it seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the Cleveland's course would be sustained by every American. He added, however, that House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The he had no apprehension of war. The two President's message was read but vestergreat English speaking nations would ulti-mately find an honorable solution of the day, and it seems to me that the gentlemen

may not be ready to pass on a matter of

this importance without deliberation." Cries of "Ready! ready!" from the Republican side interrupted Mr. Boutelle, but he proceeded, urging that the matter was one which affected the relations of the two WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- It is the gossip | great English-speaking nations of the world. of this evening that among the members of | Said he: "I have been accused of being a that it is made and amended from time | the Venezuelan commission to be appointed | jingo, whatever that may mean. I hope no one in that part of the country where I views and that the United States has as rison, Chief Justice Fuller, ex-Senator Ed- am known would believe that I would hesisound a right to apply this dectrine to munds, and possibly either ex-Minister tate in my support if the honor, dignity or safety of the country required us to take up arms against any or all nations of the world, but the press shows the country to be in a state of feverish excitement. It seems that we ought to give this matter as much consideration as we would give to an appropriation of a few thousand dollars." Mr. Boutelle referred to the President's message as an "extraordinary" one. and went on: "It seems that we should send to the committee, to be calmly considered, this great question, and the message in which the executive himself, for the first time in the history of such correspondence, has outlined the possibilities of war be tween the two great Anglo-Saxon nation of the world."

The Speaker-Does the gentleman object?
Mr. Boutelle said that he had merely suggested a hope that the bill go to the Mr. Hitt announced that he only desired to say a word concerning the bill and its purposes. He would do so, he said, "would mentioning this side or that side for he hoped there would be no two s when it came to a question like this. A from its general discussions of matters of national policy and interests there was a request made by the President for help from the House to enable nim to exercise his executive functions. The first thing for us to remember as patriots, said Mr. Hitt. "is that the success of our country pends on our maintaining a united from two or three different opinions would have become as generally prevalent among as that our government should speak for all the people of the United States. The sug-gestion of the President was for a judicial investigation. He was sure it was made in the proper spirit and the occasion required that the country should act as quired that the country should act as one man. In such a time the executive is hampered by every criticism that comes from our own country; it would be urged by the British press that the President would not be backed up by his country, but only by his own party. We have had a long time to consider the Monroe doctrine; we may not agree with all the details outlined by the President and Secretary Olney, but any discussion here will tary Olney, but any discussion here wi prove a help to those across the sea.
hope the bill will pass."
Mr. Hitt moved the previous question

but Mr. Crisp secured his permission to say a word. He began: "I speak for all this side of the House, where there is no division as to the propriety of passin the bill. This House respectfully invited th the bill. This House respectfully invited the government of Great Britain to arbitrate the boundary question between Venezuela and British Quiana. Great Britain has declined. Now what are we to do? If the American people have a fixed opinion on any question they have a decisive opinion that no European country can acquire territory on the American continent by force."

Mr. Hitt here entreated Mr. Crisp, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, not to precipitate a hasty discussion of them.